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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Some persons in Washington seem to be making the discovery that the lightvalue silver dollar, to use a Hibernicism, 18 loaded.

COLORADO claims to have more iron and coal than Pennsylvania and West Virginia combined. In the long run these will probably prove as valuable as her gold and silver.

THE editors of several papers which are declaring that "Mr. Blame's services to the country entitle him to the presidency" were among his conspicuous slanderers in 1884.

In the midst of the howl of inflationists for more money comes the report of Dun & Co. that "domestic markets are oversupplied with money"-so much being out of use that overspeculation is feared for its employment.

WHILE equal accommodations are denied to colored people on the railroad in some States, the colored men who get into the prize-ring seem to be able to more than accommodate all who desire to put their skill to a practical test.

THE public will be interested to learn that the trustees of the Grant Monument Association have reorganized, but it would be gratified to hear that work had begun on a monument which New York men pledged the country to build

THE recent discoveries of gold in several places in Colorado are so rich that the Denver Sun says they give fair promise "to restore the old parity between the two metals." Still, it would not be wise to pass Mr. Bland's bill upon such discovery by old miners.

THE Ohio-New York Senator, Mr Brice, makes the remarkable assertion. with the assumption of one who has made an original discovery, that "if Mr. Cleveland receives two-thirds of the votes of the Democratic national convention, he will be nominated." So will Isaac Pusey Gray.

Ir some reliable statistics could be obtained showing the methods by which the rich grow richer it would appear that a large part of fortunes are made ing stocks and speculative markets, and the large amount of misplaced confidence of the multitudes who invest in such ventures on their individual judg-

Mon law is bad enough under any circumstances, but the people of Texarkana, Ark., have found a way to make it specially repulsive. The burning of a negro at the stake in the presence of six thousand people shows that the people who did it are not nearly as civilized as they would like to be thought. If the negro was guilty of one crime they are guilty of another, equally as revolting.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that Feb. 13, the date of the wonderfully brilliant electrical display, is the day in the same month on which several similar displays have occurred, namely: Feb. 13, 1575, 1821, 1832, 1865, 1867 and 1892. It is stated that the Millerites fixed upon one of these dates for the final destruction of the world, and made haste to get on their ascension robes when the northern sky was aflame.

THE Horace Greeley monument committee held a meeting in New York a few days ago. The committee has been practically torpid for fourteen years, and of the original committee of thirtyone members more than twenty are dead. The committee was appointed in 1872, immediately after Mr. Greeley's death, and embraced leading citizens of that city and prominent men from other parts of the country. Subscriptions to the amount of about \$20,000 had been promised and part of the money paid when the panie of 1873 came and put a stop to the movement. Now it is revived, with every prospect of early suc-

ONE of the surest methods of obtaining correct information is to expose one's ignorance. For instance, a member of the House attempted to distinguish himself by introducing a resolution with a "whereas" requesting Secretary Foster to inform the Congress upon the four-and-one-half-per-cent. bonds at 2 per cent. Thereupon Secretary Fos-

one-half per-cents. were "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States" after Sept. 1, and not due, as the Congressman assumed. He further informed that inquisitive, but ignorant, person, and all like him, that by a written agreement between him and the holders a portion of the redeemable bonds were extended at 2 per cent. And yet there is reason to believe that this inquisitive statesman is not wholly satisfied with the result of his inquiry.

### HUMOROUS SIDE OF DIPLOMACY.

The methods of international diplomacy are far beyond the comprehension of the every-day citizen, who easily maintains friendly relations with his government by payment of taxes and obedience to laws. To his guileless mind there seems no good reason why the transactions between one government and another should not be carried on by the direct processes that obtain between individuals. If a misunderstanding exists between nations that a plain, straightforward discussion, or apology, or explanation would set right does not see why the difficulty should not be promptly settled. There, for instance, Italy. Italian people apparently cherish no animosity toward the United States, the flurry of indignation over the New Orleans affair having subsided when our government expressed its regret at the occurrence and recognized the principle of indemnity. The Italians in New York show their friendliness by their proposition to erect a statue of Columbus in that city, and the suggestion that it be brought over in state by an Italian vessel is favorably commented on by the newspapers of Rome. King Humbert has always regarded this country with especial kindness, and his recent friendly reception of the world's fair commissioners shows that his views have not changed. On the other hand, the disposition of the United States to select Italy as its representative on the proposed board of arbitration for the Behring sea difficulties proves the entire confidence of this government in the fair-mindedness and unprejudiced attitude of that country. The people of the United States look upon Italy with a feeling of the utmost friendliness and amiability. Nevertheless, in the face of these conditions the diplomatic relations between the two nations continue to be greatly strained, and have been practically severed. The cause of this no one seems to know exactly. At least, it is a secret to all but diplomatic circles. To be diplomatic is to be very mysterious, and to do with much circumlocution and formality that which, in ordinary human intercourse, would be a very simple and commonplace proceeding. So far as the public can discover, all that is necessary in the way of assurance of "distinguished consideration" and other ceremonious proceedings between the two go vernments has been attended to, yet there still remains a hitch in the diplomatic department. For some unexplained reason the diplomates fail to come together. As it is obviously no question of statecraft that keeps them apart, it must be a matter of etiquette. Somebody has failed in the form and ceremonial so dear to the hearts of those who transact international affairs. Somebody on the Italian side has been offended by a sin of omission or commission in correspondence addressed to him. That it was unintentional need hardly be stated, and if the cause of the offense is pointed out it will no doubt at once be rectified. There is, it is true, no international McAllister to whom such disputed questions be referred, but the United States, being comparatively young, will readily defer to others in matters of mere ceremonial. If Italy is holding back on a point of etiquette it should no longer hesitate to explain its grievance in order that all may be set right. With the amicable feeling prevailing between the two countries diplothrough the superior knowledge and | matic technicalities should no longer ne between. Diplomacy has its l orous features, and they are prominent ly developed in the Italian affair.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MALPRACTICE.

The growth of Christian science as an alleged curative art is one of the strangest phenomena of the times. We claim for the present age that it is at once the most scientific and the most practical of all the ages, that every question is put to the most searching analysis of science and the most exacting tests of practical knowledge. In the main this is true. Every part of the field of science is occupied with experts who are turning the light of science upon the various problems and mysteries of nature, while in other directions hard-headed men of the greatest practical sense are subjecting the same problems to other tests no less exacting. Yet in this most scientific and practical age there has actually grown up a new cult which defies the tests of all the schools and claims to be able to cure physical disease through spiritual agencies. Christian science does not fool with bacilli nor waste time investigating the causes of disease. It cares nothing for the germ theory nor for any of the established remedies of the medical world. It discards both science and experience, and claims to cure disease by methods which are above and beyond human tests. Of course this is a claim of miraculous power. How long it will stand remains to be seen, but meanwhile it is worth while to inquire if it should not be subjected to the same standard of judgment and the same rules of responsibility that are applied

to other schools of medicine. There have been many cases reported recently in which sick persons who have been placed under Christian science treatment are said to have died for the lack of medical treatment or proper nursing. It is easy to believe that this may often happen. As Christian science practitioners sometimes, if not always, discard all treatment except spiritual treatment, it stands to reason that in many cases their patients must die what authority he extended a portion of | through sheer lack of such treatment as science and experience have proved effectual. No school of medicine is in-

their treatment is so well defined as to make any material departure from this line almost equivalent to malpractice. Yet Christian science discards all this acquisition of knowledge and substitutes personal faith. When a physician of any other school is guilty of malpractice the law holds him responsible. Why should not the practitioners of Christian science also be held responsible for the loss of lives caused by the deprivation of proper nursing and medical treatment? Has any one a right, for alleged spiritual and supernatural reasons. to deprive a sick person of such treatment as the experience of the civilized world shows to be suited to certain diseases, and if such deprivation results in death, should not the person enforcing

it be held legally responsible? This question was recently brought to a test, a woman in San Bernardino, Cal., having been indicted and tried for causing death by Christian science treatment. The victim was a man about thirty years of age, and the disease was acute meningitis. The woman had charge of the case several days and refused to permit the attendance of any physician. Naturally enough, the man died, and his friends tried to hold the woman criminally responsible. In this, however, they failed. The Oakland Tribune says: "The jury acquitted the defendant, as always happens in such cases, and the most remarkable thing about the case is that it should have been thought worth while to prosecute. This is one of the offenses of which juries will not take cognizance, and yet it is an offense of a peculiarly should profess to sell divine power for money." Perhaps the jury may have been convinced that the Christian sciother. Certainly some of the witnesses swore strongly enough to that point. One of them, a woman and Christian

scientist, testified as follows: If I were called upon as a Christian science healer to attend a man who was delirious and who had a swollen eye, and the eye began to protrude from its socket, and was of gradual growth for six days, with Christian science I would not think it necessary or proper to call in a surgeon. The Master teaches us that the truth wil cure all manner of diseases; He healed sick ness in all its forms-fever, blindness, palsy, leprosy. Christ's cures were not grad nal: they were instantaneous. Christian science claims to heal as the Master healed it is the same truth that the Master taught, to go out into the world and preach the gospel and heal the sick; it is upon that platform that the Christian science works,

and no other. The supposed case stated in the first part of this extract was that of the man who died, and as this witness swore positively that in such a case she would have done just as the other woman did, it may be that the jury were convinced that this was good practice. At al events, they gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and acquitted her. But the question may not rest here. as science and common sense demand, other juries will be found that will hold them responsible.

## IN OUR BEST SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, whose doings Cannes have brought disgraceful notori ety upon themselves, are specimens of that class of Americans who do so much to discredit the name when abroad and to bring shame upon their more respectable fellow-countrymen. Given wealth, idleness, and no object in life but the pursuit of pleasure, and the "pace that kills" is pretty sure to be taken. Ward McAllister is authority for the statement that the Deacons ranked very high indeed in society, but even the members of the four hundred are not exempt from the laws that govern less exclusive humanity. When the Deacons went abroad and entered upon a career of luxury and display, which resulted, according to accounts, in the spending of more than one fortune, it was inevitable that a crash should come sooner or later. That it came in the way it did rather than in some other was probably owing to circumstances. Mrs. Deacon, at least, started out with a tremendous assumption of virtue, as shown by her refusal to endanger her reputation by accepting an introduction to the Prince of Wales. It is the belief of some that a woman whose social and personal standing are entirely secure may recognize and be gracious to even a sinner of high degree without injury to her own morals or damage to her character. Possibly, however, in the exalted circles in which the Deacons moved the members find it necessary to look with suspicion upon themselves and to erect unusual barriers about their integrity. Mrs. Deacon did this, at all events, on the approach of the Prince, but evidently forgot her precautions in the presence of M. Arbeille. The disastrous results that arose from her acquaintance with the Frenchman show that she was right in warding off roy-

shame and downfall are to be deplored, both by her friends for her own sake and by the public for decency's sake, she is not the only offender against the moralities. Her aggrieved husband has seen fit to follow up her sin by committing one of another sort on his own account. It does not matter that he calls it "avenging his honor," nor that public sentiment upholds him in the deed; it is of no consequence that this method of avenging such marital injuries is timehonored. The fact remains that Mr. Deacon is a murderer. Let the crime be palliated as it will; let the upholders of such summary proceedings repeat the threadbare assertions about the awsitive thing, a husband's it is none the less true the man who kills another for having injured that honor is a murderer. No sophistries can conceal that fact, nor bide the further truth that deliberate murder is never justifiable. No claim is made that Mr. Deacon was led to the deed by the pangs of wounded affection or by the excitement of sudden discovery. It appears, on the contrary, that he and his wife had long lived to-

Public sentiment may uphold him the deed, but the sentiment is a false

one, and it is time a better prevailed. But, assuming that Mr. Deacon had the social right to take affairs into his own hands, what justification had he for bringing deeper disgrace upon his innocent children? The man engaged in avenging honor is not apt to think of the honor or welfare of others. Many a woman has endured without complaint the unfaithfulness of her husband because to make his sins publie would do injury to her children. It may be that Mr. Deacon possessed that immaculate virtue that justified him in casting stones at others, though this is not claimed for him; but it was not absolutely necessary that he should publish his affairs to the world, even in that case. What more effective revenge could he wreak upon a woman than to quietly take his children and depart from her? Without a notoriety involving innocent people she would receive her deserts in a loss of social caste, and her betrayer would share in her disgrace. The Deacons themselves were of no particular consequence at any time, but the prominence into which they have brought themselves makes them an example which should serve as a warning to other ill-balanced husbands and wives, of whom there are some, even outside of the four hundred.

### A SERVICE THAT CONGRESS COULD DO.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives providing for an amendment of the present copyright disagreeable sort that mountebanks | law that will require every author to deposit fifty complete copies of each book, instead of two, as now, in the library of Congress. The purpose of this increase ence treatment was as effective as any | is to enable the Librarian of Congress to send one copy to a public library in each State of the Union. This measure would be nothing less than an imposition upon writers, and should not become a law. Public libraries are usually provided with funds to purchase such books as are needed, but where there is a deficiency in this respect it affords no reason why authors should come to the rescue at their own expense. They may rightfully consider that they have done their duty to the public by producing the book and paying the tribute of the two volumes now levied by the copyright law.

If Congress wishes to do a service to

the frequenters of libraries it will ar-

range for a proper distribution of public documents that are printed at the tax-payers' expense. Many valuable scientific reports and other special publications are issued by the various departments each year. These are often of the greatest importance to students and specialists in the respective lines, as showing the latests results of scien-Christian scientists continue to lose pa- tific investigations, but they are not to tients by denying them such treatment | be found in public libraries, except by favor of individual officials in the departments. Members of Congress who are allowed a certain number of the least valuable public documents for distribution among their constituents have no control over these special publications. The editions, which are limited and often costly, are circulated at the pleasure of the department officials, and are frequently found in possession of unappreciative private citizens, from whose hands they find the way to second-hand book stores and may there be secured by librarians who know their importance. This matter should be remedied by providing that copies of such works shall be furnished to one or more libraries in each State where they will be accessible to the public that pays for them. The Democratic House, which is investigating the public printing with a view to cutting down expenses, does not seem to see its way clear, after all, to reducing the number of documents printed. If it will turn its attention to preventing a waste of those that are published, it will effect a greater stroke of economy than when it cut off the West Point soap supply. the meantime, it should refrain from levying a fifty-volume tax upon authors.

A BELATED LAMENT. In the abstract of the lecture of Professor Ross upon social and economic reform the following statement appears: Real causes of discontent exist in the changes in the conditions of our econom ical life. The industrial revolution, giving rise to large industries and great joint stock companies, crushing out the individual independent worker or trader in whose hands labor and capital were combined and leading to the separation of labor and capital and the organizing of vast armies of laborers, the great majority of whom realize that they can never be anything but underlings, to oppose the aggregation of capital-these are some of the real changes in our econom ical conditions. 'Excessive division of labor, superspecialization, does away with individuality in the worker and causes him to take no pride in his work. How can man take pride in punching holes in thousand pieces of iron a day?

The above must be construed as an opinion adverse to the use of laborsaving machinery, and that the condi-But however greatly this woman's | tion of the people would be improved by going back to the primitive methods o years ago. Now, there are those who vividly remember the days when labor and capital were combined; when carpenters made doors and window-sash by hand, working sixteen hours a day to earn a dollar; when the shoemaker, with a few dollars invested in leather, worked early and late making shoes by hand, and fortunate if the week's work returned him a dollar a day and resulted in three or four pairs of shoes, costing the consumer twice or three times as much as a better foot-gear costs to-day; the blacksmith, with his helper, toiling as men never toil now, to make by hand two or three axes in a day, each costing the purchaser three times as much as a better implement costs to-day, when the trip hammer has supplanted muscle and the steam-driven grinder the oldfashioned grindstone; the carriagemaker, with his little lot of stock, putting five days of hard labor into a carriage, where now one, with machinery and less waste of muscle, secures better results and double the wages. Such were the conditions-is it desirable to return to them in order that each mechanic and laborer may be more individgether unhappily, and that for months | ualized, more his own master and less a he had suspected that she was untrue to | part of a system? Is the man more "an

that called for M. Arbeille's blood. | hours a day, making skillfully and rapidly certain parts of a shoe, than the old shoemaker working twelve or fifteen hours a day for a dollar and doing what a machine now does better? Is there not reason to believe that the mechanic who runs a piece of machinery in a factory in which the finest goods are made, as a specialist, can have as much pride in his work as one can have who makes a shoe or a piece of cloth by handf And is it not probable that a rough laborer can have as much pride in using a machine to "punch holes in a thousand pieces of iron a day" as he would in swinging a sledge-hammer to do the same work? Is there not as much reason for a hundred men to be proud of an American machine-made watch as for one man to be proud of a clumsy one made by hand? Does not the "underling" who is a specialist at from \$3 to \$5 a day in making watches occupy quite as enviable a position as the watchmaker who must labor days to make a watch at a dollar a day? Is not it better for the people that the factory system. paying three times the wages paid where watches are made by hand, should turn out better time-pieces for \$25 than could be bought for \$100 when made by hand? There are some possible objections to large aggregations of capital employed in manufacturing; but, so far as the labor is concerned, it is overcome by the more steady employment, the better wages, the certainty of payment, the better machinery and buildings. Nor is it true that the present system of production affords no opportunity for advancement. The heads of great industries are those who learned the business from the bottom up. The foremen are advanced because of skill, and the men who have the more desirable places are advanced upon merit. Take the rail- Evans, from Philadelphia, who has lived road system-where was ever merit more suickly recognized and rewarded?

> The optimist may paint the present conditions in too glowing colors, but he certainly is an improvement on the pessimist who beholds more of evil than good in the system which has made what were once the luxuries of kings the comforts of the laborer, and, at the same time, has vastly increased the purchasing power of a day's labor. Much yet remains to be done to insure anything like ideal conditions, but no good can come from a sort of criticism which questions the actual utility of steam power, the hoisting elevator, the powerloom, the sewing-machine, the mowingmachine and the reaper and binder in comparison with hand production and the power of human muscle.

Yet few employes are directing share-

UNPUNISHED CRIME. United States Judge Parker, of Fort Smith, Ark., recently stated in a charge to a grand jury that the number of murders known to have been committed in 1889 was 3,568; in 1890, 4,290, and in 1891 the number was 5,906. To these he adds half the number of what he calls "the undiscovered crimes"-or, in round numbers, 8,000 murders in the United States in one year. And then he gives these figures: Of the 4,290 murderers in 1890 only 102 were executed pursuant to law, and 127 lynched. Of the 5,906 in 1891 there were only 128 executed and 195 lynched-or, by law and mob combined only 552 murderers out of 10,196 suffered death for the crime. These statistics are not complete, as they represent only such cases as Judge Parker has knowledge of, but they are instructive as far as they go. They show that an appalling amount of crime in this country goes unpunished. In the same charge Judge Parker gave the following as his conclusion as to the causes of this condition:

One-The indifference and incompetence of courts, both trial and appellate. Two-The general prevalence of perjury which is so often invoked to cheat justice. Three-The direct and indirect use of corrupting influence, such as money, social power, or other agencies equally as strong and corrupting. exists in favor of the man who has reddened his hands with innocent human blood, so that persons possessing it waste all their

sympathy on the criminal, and have none for his innocent victim, and use all their power and influence for the guilty in covering up his crime, or shielding him from merited punishment. Five-And above all, the indifference of the people themselves to the terrible crimes which menace the peace of every household in the land.

Coming from a lawyer who has evidently made a close study of crime and its causes there is much in this to set people thinking. Such facts are calculated to raise a doubt whether our system of criminal law is not a failure.

An Englishman who visited this country last year, and who has published a book entitled "A Yorkshireman's Trip to the United States and Canada," has this to say of the Capitol at Washington:

Here in Washington I have received nothing but kindness, and in return for this I would leave my testimony that its Capitol surpasses anything I have ever seen, and I have been in many of the chief cities of the continent of Europe. Until I saw this building I had given the palm to the Palace of Justice in Brussels, but the Capitol at Washington stands out boldly as the grandest piece of stone-work in the world, at least so far

He might have added that the building is so beautiful that hundreds of American citizens are willing to neglect their private affairs and relinquish the comforts of home in order to spend a few months of each year within its stately walls, for the paltry salary of \$5,000.

THE popularity of that wonderful book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," seems to be perennial. A Boston publishing house recently brought out a cheap edition-in paper covers at 25 cents, and in cloth at 50 centsand the orders have already poured in at such a rate that they have had to increase the first issue to 16,000 copies. The same house is also bringing out two other more expensive editions of the same work. All in all, it is unquestionably the most popular novel ever written, and it is doubtful if another ever will be written that will be more widely read. In the long run "Ben-Hur" will, probably come nearest to equaling the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

CHARLES HOWARD JOHNSON, the clever young artist of Life, belongs to the list of native Indianians who have distinguished themselves in commendable ways. Johnson was born in Vincennes in 1806, and lived in the State until he was thirteen, going then with his parents to Kansas City. His father, B. F. Johnson, who recently

a course at the Cincinnat Art School, His first work in the way of illustration was done in Kansas City, but he soon went to New York, where a water-color sketch of a beech-woods scene near Mitchell, Ind. speedily attracted the attention of artists and won him admission to the Salmagundi Club, the most exclusive art club of the metropolis. Since then he has been employed by the leading periodicals and is now engaged upon Life at a large salary. He has also done considerable book illustration, and is in great demand for that class of work. He is preparing to go to London for a year's study, though without severing his business connections here. With the promise and achievement already given, it seems likely that Mr. Johnson will take still higher rank in the artistic fra-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In a late issue of the Journal was a letter from annie B. Ward in regard to Uruguay, in South America. Will you inform me the proper route to get there, the probable cost and the language in general use! How many, if any, Americans are there, and have we a consul there! L. H. R.

For the benefit of our correspondent w have gathered the following information: The only direct way to Uruguay is by the United States and Brazil Mail steamship line; headquarters, Mills Building, New York city; general agents, P. F. Gerhard & Co., No. 84 Broad street, New York; or Thomas Cook & Sons, tourist agents, No 261 Broadway, New York. The cost of trips, by recent schedule, fom New York to Montevideo, is \$200, cabin passage, \$90 to \$75 steerage. That includes all expenses o ship-board. Parties of two or more could probably get reduced rates. The language of the country is Spanish, but at least onefourth of Uruguay's population are foreigners, and one hears spoken a good deal of English, French, German and Italian. One has but little difficulty in getting along with English alone, and soon picks up enough Spanish for all practical purposes. There are fewer Americans in Uruguay than people of almost any other nationality, yet there are some. One of the richest men of Montevideo is Mr. W. D. there many years and made his fortune there. There are many Englishmen. There is an American minister in Uruguay, Mr. George Maney: and an excellent consul, Mr. Frank D. Hill. Persons who think of going there cannot do better than to write to Mr. Hill, addressing him as Consul Americano, Montevideo. If this inquirer and others who have asked similar information will wait a little there is no doubt that the Journal's correspond ent, Mrs. Ward, will tell them what they wish to know in her letters from Uruguay.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Matter of Mathematics. "Candidates for office are multiplying rapidly remarked the ordinary citizen. "Let 'em multiply and be derned," replied Mr A. Warde Heeler. "I ain't in it until they begin

Much to Her Credit. in every field by man pre-empted, Fair woman has chosen to boldly caper, With exception of one. She has not yet To write funny jokes each day for a paper.

An Aid to Memory "You remember me, don't you, Uncle Joshua! asked the returned wanderer. "I knew you at once. You have not changed a bit in four years." "Uy course I remember you," said Uncle Joshua. "You borried a postidge stomp o' me est b'fore you lef' town."

Rouge et Noir. Miss Footlite-'Tilda, I want you to run dow to the druggist's and get me some rouge. 'Tilda-Would you mind gib'n me a ordah! "I gave you the money, didn't I!" "Yassum. But dey might tink I wanted it fo nyself. I doan' want people to think I paints.

It Cannot Be Envy. Oh tell to me, ye winged winds, pray tell me

Just why it is, when a man comes in, In such a share from a wrestle with gin Cocktails that he looks like original sin, That in spite of the awful example set, His wife will sob in vain regret: "I wish I was a man?"

## BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

It is said that the German Emperor is re-

sponsible for the fad affected by some giddy youths who wear five or six rings or the third finger. MRS. GARRETT FAWCETT, the widow o the blind Postmaster-general of that name is the best platform speaker in England. and has a simple, feminine manner.

THE Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that he is obliged to carry his bed with him, as he cannot find one at an v public house long enough to hold all of him. In the ninth century European kings were wooden shoes. In those days, in fact, monarch did not possess one-half the creat ure comforts and luxuries that the humblest peasant can now obtain.

THE robes of Queen Victoria are never sold or given away, despite the energeti attempts which have been made, from time to time, to induce the attendants to part with some of these thousands of gowns, which their wearer has probably forgotten

that she ever possessed H. H. BANCROFT, the historian of the Pa cific coast, is spending the winter in Mexico with his family, and writing, at the request of President Diaz, an account of the resources and development of the country for publication in English and Spanish in time for the world's fair.

MULEY HASSAN, the Sultan of Morocco has a strain of Irish blood in his veins, for his great-grandmother was a blue-eyes daughter of the Emerald Isle, the widow a British sergeant of engineers. Muley said to be as bright as he is stubborn, and the reason seems obvious.

ALL of the Knight family at Northport Me., were prostrated lately with the grit As there was no one to go for a doctor s signal of distress was hoisted, as on a ship at sea. The signal was observed by some passers-by on the neighboring highway, and the sufferers were relieved.

THE child born to Mme. Daudet the other day in Paris is a grandson of Alphonse Daudet and a great-grandson of Victor Hugo, If he grows to manhood his battle with life will be all the harder, because he is handicapped by his ancestry, but his career will interest the heredity theorists.

DR. GATLING, the gun-maker of America's Moscow, which is to say Hartford, is sev enty-two years of age, but like Ericeson the older he grows the more interest h takes in inventions. His hair and beard are white, but the Doctor himself is an interesting example of the vigor and sprightliness of a hale old age.

Spurgeon's sermons were regularly printed in the newspapers of Sydney and Melbourne, as Talmage's are in certain American journals. This was the idea of a colonist named Warren, who, touched by the spiritual destitution of the thousands of workers in the Australian bush, sought to reach them in this way, and bore all the expense of the attempt

THE wife of a wealthy United State Senator gave a luncheon a few days ago. Many ladies attended in full dress. they retired at its close, what was their horror to discover that each gown had been decorated with broad stripes of white paint. The explanation was that the chairs had been freshly painted and gilded for the occasion, and had not been proper

Some striking points of coincidence the lives and deaths of Spurgeon and Bradter copied from the face of one of these bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the declaration that the four and leads are so well bends the family ship.

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born orators. Mr. Bradlaugh began speak in publicat seventeen, and so did Mr. Spurgeon. Each was partial to eigars; each was a teetotaler. Mr. Bradlaugh expired on Jan. 30, 1891, and Mr. Spurgeon on Jan. 31, 1802.

GENERAL D'ANDLAU, once a well-known figure of gay Paris, died in poverty at Cayenne, in French Guiana, a few days ago. The General it will be remembered was involved in a scandal which brought about the disgrace and fall of M. Wilson, condemned to five years' imprisonment, to the loss of his title as Senator and of his rights as a citizen. He wandered about the world from place to place since then until death overtook him.

AMERICAN girls-those with prospective bank accounts-are in demand abroad, The following diplomates are married to American girls: The Spanish embassador at Berlin, the German embassador at Madrid, the German embassador, Wurtemburg Minister Plenipotentiary, and the British charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, the British minister at the Hagne, the Italian embassador at Constantinople, the outch and Danish ministers at Rome, the Danish embassador at Denmark, and the Dutch envoy at the same court, and Count Bernstoff, attached to the German embassy accredited to the Sublime Ports.

A CURIOUS story from Russia relates that the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor of Moscow, recently went about that city disguised as a peasant to find by personal observation whether there was any truth in the complaints of extortion made against the bakers. At one bake-shop, where he insisted on buying three kopecks' worth of bread from a loaf valued at three kopecks and a haif, a quarrel ensued, which resulted in the calling of the police, who ejected the pseudo-peasant without ceremony. When the Grand Duke's identity was disclosed three of the policemen concerned in the aifair committed suicide.

> THERE was a young girl in Chicago, On whose diet was laid an embargo; Said she to ber ma, I yearn for a piece of cold hog, oh." -St. Paul Globe.

Now doth the crafty woodsman The sorghum sugar buy, And with tresh maple syrup Unto the city hie.

-New York Herald. FROM THE WABASH TO THE SEA.

How Hon, Richard W. Thompson Came to Be the Secretary of the Navy. R. G. Hervey, who for many years was a resident of Illinois and ludians, who now

esides in Brockville, Ont., and who is heavily interested in Bessemer ore and nickel properties, is at the Arlington. Mr. Hervey tells a story of Col. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy during the Haves administration, and afterwards president of the American board of the Panama canal.

'Colonel Thompson had never the slight-

est intention of holding public office," said Mr. Hervey, "and he was then attorney for the Terre Hante & Indianapolis railcalled the Vandalia Line, of which W. R. McKeen is now, the president. I was in Mr. Mc-Keen's private office just after the inauguration of Haves, when the old Colonel came in and showed us a telegram from Senator O. P. Morton, asking him if he would accept the position of Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy if tendered him. He had come at once to Mr. McKeen, as his warmest friend, to ask his advice. Mr. Mckeen advised him to accept. The 'silver-tengued orator of the Wabash' said 'That wouldn't do. I can't accept anything until it is offered me, and I wouldn't want to accept it then.' 'But, Colonel,' said Mr McKeen, 'O. P. Morton would never send you such a message unauthorized.' and after a good deal of conversation the Colonel was pursuaded to answer in the affirmative, assuming, of course, that the posttion would be Secretary of War, as that was the first named in the dispatch, and he had been in the army. He didn't know anything about a boat except such flat-boats as used to float down the Wabash, loaded with pork and corn. The next we heard was that the Colonel had been named Secretary of the Navy, and influence of Mr. it required all the McKeen and other prevent the Colone who loved his home on the prairie better than any place or office of earth, from declining, and possibly be had a little fear of the good-natured chaffing he might and, in fact, did get from his friends who knew the circumstances, and used to ask him 'how soon they would see an armed cruiser lying opposite Terre Haute or Fort Harrison' (three miles from

"The appointment was so popular, no only in that section but in Illinois, that a party of about fifty came to l'erre Haute, to my house, where the Colonel dined with them and they then presented him with a of a man-o'-war made entirely of

LENT AND THE GRIP.

Papal Order Modifying Fasting and Abstinence in Case of Severe Prostration. ew York World.

Pope Leo XIII has issued an edict modilying the usual restrictions of Lent in all parts of the world where the grip is prev-The order of the Pope has been in the

hands of the archbishops and bishops for a number of weeks. It was so worded as to ave the edict inonerative should the dis ease have disappeared prior to the beginning of Lent. But as the grip is still prevlent in most parts of Europe and America. the order will be read in all of the churches on both continents on Sunday, Feb. 28 Lent beginning March 2 and ending Apri 7. The order is similar to the one issued y the Pope last year. It is intended to obviate the possibility

f too rigid fasting and abstinence on the part of many persons whose health demands the generous use of nourishing foods, and yet who would have regarded any departure from the rules as an act o edience. It is not unusual for the Pope to suspend the lenten restrictions in cases of great emergency. During the prevalence of cholera in Italy and France the restrictions were entirely suspended. Last year the use of meat was allowed or ll days of the week, and the usual rule for fasting was suspended. Just what the modifications are this year will not be known until the instructions are read in

The probability is that the use of meat will be allowed during the entire lenten period. It is known that the health of perons who have suffered with influenza remain impaired long after the disease itself has gone, and the most nourishing foods

are essential for full recovery. There are two features of the strict observance of Lent-fasting and abstinence. By fasting is meant a reduction of the neual quantity of food during the period. Abstinence refers particularly to the use of mest. If the order of the Pope removes the restrictions as to both features, Lent will not be extensively observed this year. Mgr. Farley, vicar-general of the diocese, said last night that he had not heard of the receipt of the Pope's lenten order this year, but as the conditions now are about the same as a year ago, he supposed the moditications would be the same.

The New Insurance Magnate.

New York Press. The policy-holders of the New York Life neurance Company are to be congratulated on the election of Mr. John A. McCall as its president, Mr. McCall is one of the ablest and most widely-known insurance men in the United States. Still in the prime of life, he has had the experience of a veteran in the work of le insurance, and his name is a sy cobytu for the strictest integrity in New York business circles. His work in the State Inurance Department in exposing and drivng fraudulent concerns out of business entitles him to the gratitude of every man who holds a life-insurance policy in the State of New York.

The Modern View.

The most conservative of opinions in the matter is to the effect that women have a phere of usefulness after marriage in upolding the home. If it is possible to uphold the home better by writing articles for magazines, singing in a church choir or conducting a class in elecution than by making shirts and darning stockings it seems the height of folly to urge that so doing detracts from woman's womanliness